

America's

FUTURE

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NO PROTECTION

In one of his recent press conferences, President Kennedy said he thought it would be an excellent idea if business would set up codes of ethics such as the labor unions have established. He was commenting on the conviction, under the federal anti-trust laws, of 29 electrical manufacturers for price-fixing and other violations of those laws.

The anti-trust laws were established many years ago to prevent what are called 'combinations in restraint of trade.' The theory behind

them — a thoroughly sound one — is that in a free-enterprise economy like ours, it is the business of government not to interfere in the economy, but to set up ground rules to guarantee that it stays free. The federal judge who sentenced the electrical company officials recognized this when he said that 'what really is at stake here is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness, the free enterprise system.'

But when the President im-

plied that business should take a lesson from the labor unions and set up codes to prevent this distortion of free enterprise, he was overlooking one of the worst threats to our economy. After all, the trial and conviction of the electrical companies proves that the people, through their government, have protection against the occasional businessman who tries to interfere with the freedom of others. But the people have no protection at all against the labor bosses who do the same thing - codes of ethics or no codes of ethics. The threat from the labor bosses is much more serious today because of their great power. What the electrical manufacturers did -or, to be strictly accurate, what certain officials of the companies did - encompassed only one small

sector of American industry. But on the same day they were sentenced for violation of the anti-trust laws, Labor Boss Jimmy Hoffa announced gleefully that his Teamsters Union would soon be in control of all local and long-distance freight hauling. This means that a single labor boss, if he chooses, can halt practically everything on wheels over the entire country -with no law to stop him. Or what about the Steelworkers Union, which closed down the entire steel industry of the United States in order to dictate the terms of a nationwide contract? That action tied up our free-enterprise economy in knots, and we still suffer its results. If these labor bosses are not practicing 'combinations in restraint of trade,' then words no longer have any meaning.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL CASE

Another remark made by Mr. Kennedy indicates either that he does not do his homework, or that it is not such a good idea for a President to make statements off the top of his head in press conferences. The President was trying to squirm around the touchy subject of school integration.

He said that 'all students should be given the opportunity to attend public school regardless of their race, and that's in accordance with the Constitution.'

Now it is one thing to say that all students should be able to attend public schools regardless of their race. But

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to imply, as the President's statement did, that it is in accordance with the Constitution that schools be forcibly mixed is so much nonsense. There is not a single word in the Constitution regarding schools and education. This has always been the concern strictly of the states and communities. That is a major purpose of the Tenth Amendment, which says that 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' There is no delegation of powers over schools by the Constitution to the federal government,

which means such powers are reserved to the states or to the people. The only way this can be changed, regardless of what a packed Supreme Court says, is by amending the Constitution.

We have had an excellent example, here in New York State, of the extreme lengths to which such usurpation of power by the national government can go. It is a local situation in the town of New Rochelle, but it has serious implications for every city and village in America.

There is not now and never has been such a thing as segregated schools in New Rochelle. But the agitators who are bent on keeping racial issues stirred up in America, chose to make a case out of one school in the town. It is called the Lincoln school. The public schools in New Rochelle, like practically all schools in America, are neighborhood schools. The school population reflects the population of the neighborhood in which the school operates. The Lincoln school is in a predominantly Negro neighborhood and so its students are mostly, but not all, Negroes. Not far from the Lincoln school are several other schools which, while predom-

ately white, have a large Negro student body - larger, in some cases, than the percentage of Negroes to whites in the entire town. These schools too, reflect the population of the neighborhoods in which they operate, and prove that there is no segregation policy whatever on the part of the local school board or New Rochelle citizens.

Incidentally, there is plenty of evidence that the majority of the Negro residents in the Lincoln school

neighborhood were quite satisfied with their children's school, particularly as a brand new building is planned to replace the old one. But the racial agitators never rest. They took the New Rochelle school board to court on the issue of the Lincoln school. A federal judge, acting under the ukase of the U.S. Supreme Court, found the New Rochelle school board guilty of deliberately creating and maintaining a predominantly Negro school.

UP A TREE

The New Rochelle school board has decided to appeal the judge's decision. But at the moment it leaves the school board-and every school board in America -up a tree. What is the school board to do? If this decision stands, there are only two alternatives. The first is the one chosen by New York City, where children are carted out of their neighborhood in order to achieve a mythical 'equal distribution' of the races in the schools. New York City, of course, is rife with political pressure by those who use innocent minority groups to gain their ends. But what New York City is actually engaged in

is a form of forced integration. The result will be the killing off of the neighborhood schools. And nobody has yet explained - certainly not the loudmouthed 'liberals' so critical of the South-the difference between forced integration and forced segregation.

The other alternative is to break up the neighborhoods themselves. This means telling people where they can and cannot live. It means, conceivably, forcing a white or Negro family to move out of a neighborhood where they are perfectly happy, and into a neighborhood where, presumably, they will enjoy the fruits of freedom by being

forced to live where they don't want to. What is to be the end of this unlawful interference by the federal government with the rights of the states and the people? What is to prevent some petty bureaucrat, for instance, from telling a white or Negro or Chinese or Italian or Irish family to move out of one neighborhood and into another in order to achieve a spurious 'equalization' in the public schools? The school population

of Washington, D.C. - which was integrated five years ago - is now 70% Negro. Are the families who moved out of the District into Maryland and Virginia (some of them federal bureaucrats who talk loudly about the horrors of segregation) to be told to move back to Washington so as to even up the school population? Then supposedly, we will all, Negroes and whites, be really 'free' - the way Khrushchev's slaves in Soviet Russia are.

Foregoing items covered in Mutual network broadcast 2/19/61

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Book Review WAS IT MURDER?

BETRAYAL AT THE UN by DeWitt Copp and Marshall Peck, 335 pages, Devin-Adair, N.Y., \$4.75

Povl Bang-Jensen was a Danish diplomat at the United Nations. It fell to his lot to have a part - a most important part - in a belated and reluctant investigation by a UN commission of the brutal suppression by Soviet tanks and troops of the Hungarian freedom revolt. In case anyone has forgotten, Nikita Khrushchev earned his sobriquet of Butcher of Budapest in this example of 'co-existence' with one of his

own satellite countries.

On July 3, 1958, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold fired Bang-Jensen from the United Nations on what many believe were trumped-up charges. On Thanksgiving Day, 1959, Bang-Jensen's body was found in a wooded park in Queens County, New York, with a bullet through his head. It was called suicide.

These are the very bare facts. Behind them lies a great mystery. Judge Robert Morris, who had a small part in attempting to solve it, once said that 'the Bang-

Jensen case is bigger than the Hiss case.'

Presumably, Bang-Jensen's great crime was that he insisted on protecting the identities of 81 Hungarian witnesses who testified before the UN commission of which he was deputy secretary. Protecting them from whom? From the Butcher of Budapest's representatives who are our colleagues in the United Nations. But there was more to it than that - a knowledge on Bang-Jensen's part of strange and insidious influences in the Secretariat of the United Nations; a Soviet citizen or citizens ready to defect to the United States; a pervading blindness in U.S. official circles.

DeWitt Copp, novelist and documentary film writer, and Marshall Peck, reporter and editor, set out to solve the mystery. They have not done so entirely, but in a breathtakingly dramatic story (fictional mysteries are pale and pallid imitations by comparison) they throw a brilliant light into many dark corners

of the Bang-Jensen case, to say nothing of that heap of glass and stone on the East River in New York which President Kennedy has called (he may one day rue those words) 'our last best hope.'

BETRAYAL AT THE UN has already caused quite a stir, but it must be a swelling and insistent chorus against powerful forces if the mystery is ever to be completely solved. The tremendous question, of course, was and is: Was Bang-Jensen's death, leaving a wife and five children to whom he was deeply devoted, suicide or murder? The authors, after examining all the evidence on which they could lay hands, and interviewing everyone they could possibly reach, quote Bang-Jensen's countrymen: 'No matter who pulled the trigger, it was murder.'

This is a sensational book. Perhaps only a Senate committee, with the power of subpoena - and intestinal fortitude above and beyond the call of duty - can supply the sequel.

- Rosalie Gordon

FORBIDDEN FRUIT IN USSR

"Igor Alexandrovich's most beloved possession is a new Moskovitch car which cost him \$2,600 cash. Yet Igor's salary as manager of a Moscow variety store is only \$35 a week.

"'You have to understand our economic system,' said Igor. 'In Russia, everything is socialist property. Is it my property? No. Is it my neighbor's property? No. Is it anybody's property? No. So naturally everybody steals it...It is what we call here, having a little business on the side'...Igor unlocked the trunk of his car and displayed several large boxes. 'In these,' he said, 'is some rare merchandise that came today to my store - some radio tubes, and color film, and some nicely made white shirts. Such things do not come often. These I do not put on sale. If I put them on sale, there would be long lines and much confusion in the store. Instead, I put them in these boxes and later tonight I bring them to somebody else. He has a little retail business on the side. He also has a Moskovitch.'

"Igor feels that he is grossly underpaid. So, when he thinks he deserves a bonus...he helps himself to a share of the day's receipts before they are picked up by a policeman for deposit in the Moscow Trade Ministry's account.

"But what about the government inspectors, the auditors? 'They also make a little business on the side,' said Igor. 'I told you -in Russia, everybody's got a little business.'"

- Lowell Blankfort in the WALL STREET JOURNAL

VOLUNTARY DESTRUCTION

"Our fondness for collectivism and its appurtenant togetherness serves communist ambition well. For it weakens the

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sinews of our industrial power and tends to soften up the tone of our productive will. It relieves the communist apparatus of much heavy expense since we voluntarily destroy ourselves by inches. The comrades have only to urge us on in the direction we seem to have chosen; that leading to the welfare-state.

- Montgomery (Ohio) SYCAMORE MESSENGER

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